

1854.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

First Annual Report

ON THE

COUNTY PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Committee of Visitors.

GEORGE CARRINGTON, the younger, Esq., CHAIRMAN.

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THE REVEREND ANTHONY CHESTER.

THE REVEREND GEORGE PHILLIMORE.

THE REVEREND WILLIAM HENRY ENGLAND.

SUPERINTENDENT Mr. JOHN MILLAR.

CHAPLAIN The Rev. JOSEPH BANCROFT READE.

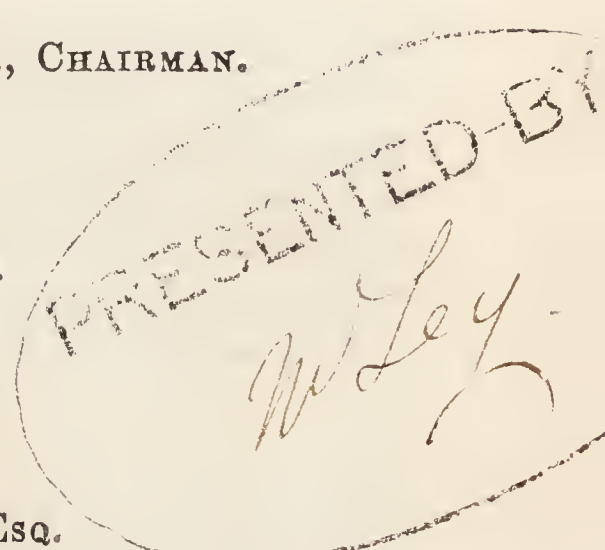
CLERK TO THE COMMITTEE }
OF VISITORS } Mr. ACTON TINDAL.

TREASURER Mr. ZACHARIAS DANIEL HUNT.

HOUSE STEWARD AND CLERK Mr. RICHARD ROBERTS HOLLYER.

AYLESBURY:

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To Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, assembled at the General Quarter Session of the Peace, to be holden at AYLESBURY, on MONDAY the 2d Day of JANUARY, 1854.

The REPORT of the Committee of Visitors, appointed for the purposes of the Lunatic Asylum at Stone, for the Pauper Lunatics of the County, under the Statutes 8th and 9th Vict. c. 126, repealed and amended by the Stat. 16 and 17 Vict. c. 97.

In making our first Annual Report we propose, as the best mode of conveying full information to the Court, to state in the first instance the general history of the undertaking, and to follow such general explanation by the Report of the Architect with respect to the nature of the site and the construction and accommodation of the Buildings, and to conclude with the Report of the Resident Medical Superintendent on the capabilities, condition, and management of the Establishment, and on the state of the Patients under his care.

It will be in the recollection of the Court, that the Act, which required every County, within a period of three years from the passing of the Act, to take measures for providing an Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics of the County, received the Royal Assent on the 8th of August 1845, and that at the Easter Session 1846, the Justices of this County took the first step towards complying with the Act, by appointing a Committee to superintend the erecting or providing of a Lunatic Asylum for the County, when the Court determined that it was not expedient to unite with any other County in providing an Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics of this County. The Committee then proceeded to make the necessary preliminary inquiries as to the requirements of this County; and, after several Reports having been made thereon to successive Courts of Quarter Session, at the Easter Session 1848, the question of entering into union with another County was again opened, and the Court instructed the Committee to hold a conference with the Committees of Visitors of the County Asylums at Bedford and Oxford, in order to ascertain whether either of those Counties were open to treat with this County, and to form a union for providing a joint Lunatic Asylum, and it was then determined that the question of erecting an Asylum solely for this County should be deferred; and the Committee were further

instructed to continue their inquiries for the purpose of procuring further information.

At the Michaelmas Session 1848, the Court perceiving the impracticability of entering with advantage into union with an adjoining County, finally determined that a separate Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics of this County should be provided.

Your Committee are now enabled to state, that experience has proved to them the good policy of this arrangement, notwithstanding that the cost of the building and the rate of Maintenance of the Patients, are somewhat increased by it. A great difficulty presented itself at the commencement of the undertaking in procuring a suitable site; it was necessary not only to comply with the principle which had been laid down, that the Asylum should be placed in a situation central to the whole County as far as practicable, and therefore within easy distance of the County Town; but also that the site should possess the requisites prescribed by the Commissioners in Lunacy, namely, a space equal to one acre at least for every ten Patients, a dry soil, an aspect to the south, and an abundant supply of water. It must be remembered, too, that in this instance the Law confers no compulsory power of taking land, as is the case with many public bodies, and that a great difficulty arose from the reluctance of individuals to sell Land for the purposes of a Lunatic Asylum; for, after repeated applications by public Advertisements, your Committee obtained only seven offers of sites in various parts of the County, many of which were not eligible according to the principle before adverted to, and the exigencies of the Commissioners in Lunacy. They then accepted the offer of the present site, being a portion of the Glebe belonging to the Vicarage of Stone, at the price of £150. per acre, which appeared to combine within itself all the requisite qualifications. The land thus purchased consists of twenty acres; a Plan of the site together with a full explanation and particulars of the nature thereof, were laid before the Commissioners in Lunacy, who, having expressed themselves satisfied therewith in a most unqualified manner, the Court at the Epiphany Session, 1849, directed the treaty for the purchase to be proceeded with, and the sanction of the Secretary of State to be obtained.

Your Committee having had reason to believe that the number of Pauper Lunatics of both sexes confined at this period in various private Asylums and other Establishments was upwards of 150, and that many others were kept in Union Houses, or suffered to remain in their parishes, or with friends, not under proper care, determined ultimately to provide an Asylum capable of holding 200 Patients, namely, 100 Males and 100 Females, and they selected seven Architects of well known reputation, whom they invited to enter into competition for furnishing Plans of the Building; of these four only were ultimately found willing to engage in the competition.

After much deliberation your Committee selected the Plan furnished by Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon, as the most eligible, which after having been in some respects revised at the suggestion of the Commissioners in Lunacy, was duly approved by the Court, and by the Secretary of State, and was afterwards efficiently and satisfactorily carried out, under the superintendence of Mr. Brandon, since the dissolution of his partnership with Mr. Wyatt.

It will be within the recollection of the Court that the original Estimate of the Main Building, which was submitted to and approved by the Court at Easter Session, 1850, amounted to £30,500, but this was exclusive of additional Buildings and other Works, not contemplated in the original Estimate, such as Gas Works, Engineers' and Gardeners' Houses, Entrance Lodge, Stables, Fittings, Furniture, and Clothing of the Patients, which have since increased the expenditure to a sum approaching £43,500, and your Committee submit to the Court an Abstract of their Capital Account, set forth in the Appendix, No. 1.

An erroneous impression seems to have prevailed in some quarters that the accommodation to be afforded in a Lunatic Asylum, was no more than that required in a Union Workhouse, and that the Building might be erected for much the same cost, the essential differences between the two Institutions and the capacity, habits, and necessities of the inmates being greatly overlooked.

Your Committee subjoin a list of Counties in which Lunatic Asylums of recent date have been provided, shewing the total cost in each, and the average cost of construction, per Patient; from which it will be seen that the total cost in this County will bear a fair comparison with that in other Counties, the small number of Patients for which the Establishment has been provided being taken into consideration, viz:—

ASYLUMS.	Date of Building.	For how many Patients.	Total Cost.	Average Cost per Patient.	Gross Average . . . £205.
			£	£	
DERBY	1851	300	92,903	309	Gross Average . . . £205.
PRESTWICH	1851	456	88,023	193	
SOUTH WALES	1852	210	37,135	177	
WILTS	1851	286	56,303	196	
BIRMINGHAM	1851	312	74,224	238	
RAINHILL near PRES- } COT, (<i>Lancashire</i>) . . }	1852	410	85,423	208	
SALOP	1851	230	36,036	156	
SOMERSET	1849	342	52,000	152	
		2546	522,047	..	
BUCKS	1852	200	43,500	217	

The Estimate made by Mr. Brandon of the probable cost of the erection of the Main Building including the Ironfounders' work according to the original design, was £21,500. The Contract for the buildings was taken by Messrs. Holland, of Duke Street, Bloomsbury, at £18,094, and for the Ironfounders' Work* by Messrs. Cottam and Hallen, for £3,960, making a Total of £22,054, being only £554 above the original Estimate; and it must be borne in mind, that the Committee had subsequently to the framing of the original estimate, directed Iron Roofs and Fire-proof Ceilings to be substituted for Wooden Roofs throughout the Building, at an increased cost, according to the Architect's Estimate of £784. so that it in reality the Committee entered into an advantageous Contract for the execution of this part of the Works at a sum less than the original Estimate by £230.

In reference to the important points of Warming and Ventilating the Building, upon which a large sum has been expended, the system of Warming has proved perfectly satisfactory, but during a portion of the Summer Months the Committee were not satisfied with the working of the Ventilation in the large Dormitories; but Mr. Price the Contractor, has since made certain alterations which the Committee have reason to expect will render the Ventilation perfect and efficient.

The only point upon which the expectations of your Committee with regard to the site have not been realized is with reference to the Water-Service, which forms so large an item of outlay; during the progress of the Works, this subject has been frequently under the consideration of the Court, and your Committee have to observe that it appears by no means to be excessive, compared with the expenditure under the same head in other Counties, taking into consideration the peculiar difficulties in this particular neighbourhood to provide a quantity of Water sufficient to meet the requirements of the Commissioners in Lunacy, namely, forty gallons per patient, per day; and it is also worthy of remark, that difficulties of the same nature and to an equal extent would have presented themselves, had the Court selected any other of the sites offered to them, within a reasonable distance of the County Town.

The state of the case now is, that the Boring at the Great Well has been carried to a depth of 560 feet, and a moderate supply of Water only obtained, varying from 1000 to 1700 gallons per Day.

An auxiliary Well in another part of the ground was then sunk to a depth of 40 feet, which has been found to yield at present an abundant supply, fully equal, together with the other sources of Water supply, to the requirements of this Institution.

* The Roofs, Floors, and Windows are of Iron, and are therefore Fire-proof, see Architect's Report.

Tunnels have also been constructed for the purpose of leading the Water from the Surface Springs to the Great Well, from which an additional supply equal to 2000 gallons per day is also obtained; and Tanks for receiving the Rain Water capable of holding 100,000 gallons of Water have also been constructed.

In addition to these means of Water supply, it would be possible, in order to meet the contingency of a failure in the supply of Water, to construct, if thought expedient, a Reservoir for receiving the surface Water, similar to that provided at the rear of the County Gaol.

Your Committee will not fail to keep their attention directed to this subject, in the hope of being able to determine either upon the probability of the continuance of the present supply of Water, or, in the event of a failure, upon the means of obtaining a supply from other sources. In the meanwhile the Committee desire to state, that from accurate observation the average quantity of Water consumed in the Asylum for all purposes has not exceeded 25 gallons per Patient per day, which has proved amply sufficient to meet every requirement.

About June 1852, the Works had so far advanced towards completion, that the Committee thought it right to proceed with the selection of a Resident Medical Superintendent, and the Committee having by Public Advertisement invited applications from persons duly qualified for appointment to this Office, they received and investigated the Testimonials of 43 Candidates which had been submitted to them; from this number your Committee selected eight of the Candidates for further scrutiny, and after a careful examination into the qualifications of the several Candidates the choice ultimately fell upon MR. JOHN MILLAR, who had been nearly nine Years one of the Resident Medical Officers of the Bethnal Green Asylum, and he was finally appointed in July 1852.

Your Committee then proceeded by similar means to fill up the appointments of House Steward and Clerk of the Asylum, and of Matron, and they selected for the former appointment MR. RICHARD ROBERTS HOLLYER, who for a period of fourteen years had filled the Offices of Governor of the several Union Workhouses at Battle, Godstone, and lastly at Aylesbury, which he had held for eight years; and for the appointment of Matron they selected MISS JANE FRYER, who had held the appointment of Assistant Matron of the Cornwall County Asylum, at Bodmin, for ten years.

A List of the present Establishment of Officers and Servants, together with their Salaries, is contained in the Appendix No. 2.

At Michaelmas Session 1852, your Committee held out the expectation that the Building would be fit for the reception of Patients early in December of that year, and the Committee proceeded to complete the Establishment of Servants and other Officers; but, owing to circumstances which your Committee could not control, the Building was not opened for the reception of Patients until the 17th of January 1853.

The following Summary will shew the number of Patients admitted, the number discharged, and the number who have died since the opening of the Asylum, a period of not quite a year from the 17th of January to the 24th of December, 1853, viz:—

	Admitted.		Discharged.		Probation.		Deaths.		Remaining at end of each Quarter.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1st QUARTER, ending 26th March, 1853, . }	50	69	..	1	..	..	2	..	48	68	116
2d QUARTER, ending 25th June, 1853, . . }	17	21	2	..	..	..	1	4	62	85	147
3d QUARTER, ending 24th September, 1853 }	6	10	2	4	..	..	5	2	59	90	149
4th QUARTER, ending 24th December, 1853 }	8	10	2	3	1	..	4	2	61	95	156
TOTAL	81	110	6	8	1	..	12	8	..	..	..

Experience has therefore shewn that the accommodation to be provided in the Asylum was not founded upon erroneous calculations, the Female side being at the present time nearly full, and the Male side having two-thirds of its occupants. In case, however, the numbers should be increased beyond 200, your Committee hope to find accommodation for 120 Patients of each sex, without enlarging the Building.

The Committee have made arrangements to take a limited number of private Male Patients, at the rate of 15s. per head per week; they have been in treaty with several persons for the reception of such Patients upon these terms, but up to the present time none such have been admitted.

The Committee fixed the rate of Maintenance for the first and second Quarters at 12s. per head per week; this rate was higher than the Committee had reason to expect would be the case, but they have had to contend against rising markets throughout the year; and the Garden, which is not yet thoroughly under cultivation, has yielded but little produce; great expense was also necessarily incurred by opening the new Building at a season of the year which had been unusually inclement, and the number of Patients was then very small, in proportion to the amount of necessaries consumed, and to the cost of the Establishment.

The following Table will shew the cost of the Maintenance of the Patients, arranged under four heads, viz :—

Column 1 contains the cost of the Provisions consumed by the Patients.

“ 2 the cost of Fuel and other necessities.

“ 3 the cost of Clothing, Utensils, Surgery, Garden, and Miscellaneous Articles.

“ 4 the amount of Salaries of Officers and Servants, and cost of Provisions consumed by them.

It should be borne in mind that the Cost under Columns No. 2 and 4 would not be increased to any great extent, by the admission of any additional number of Patients, and that therefore any considerable increase in the number of Patients will certainly diminish the rate of charge to the Parishes

	1.		2.		3.		4.		Total of Columns No. 1, 2 3, 4, being the Total Cost on which the rate of Maintenance of the Patients is calculated.		Rate of Maintenance per Patient per Week.		Rate of Charge on the Unions per Patient per Week.		Aggregate number of Days Maintenance of Patients.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Quarter ending 26th March, 1853, (10 Weeks).	185	11 7	143	4 6½	20 12 8½	0 5¼	236	1 6	585	10 4	0 12 4½	0 12 0			6,623
Quarter ending 25th June, 1853	389	13 6¼	113	4 2¾	76 19 1	0 10½	363	17 8½	943	14 6½	0 10 8½	0 12 0			12,350
Quarter ending 24th September, 1853	440	11 2¼	152	11 1½	23 9 11	0 3	404	3 2¼	1,020	15 5	0 10 7	0 11 0			13,494
Quarter ending 24th December, 1853	475	1 7	162	1 2	40 16 7¾	0 5	421	11 9¼	1,099	11 2	0 10 11¼	0 11 6			14,073
	1490	17 10½	571	1 0¾	161 18 4¼		1,425	14 2	3,649	11 5½					

Your Committee anticipate and trust that a material diminution in the cost of maintenance will be caused, as soon as the Garden is brought into complete cultivation and will yield its produce, but in the face of a continually rising market they are not able at present to reduce the rate of Maintenance below the sum of 11s. 6d. per head per week. In the Appendix Table No. 3, will be found a Financial Statement of the Maintenance Accounts.

Your Committee having thus brought to a conclusion the responsible charge confided to them in the erection of a County Lunatic Asylum, they venture to hope in such a manner as will be creditable to the County, and beneficial to those helpless beings whose malady has hitherto, from want of a public receptacle, been too frequently unattended to until the chance of recovery has passed away, desire to press upon the attention of Boards of Guardians, Relieving Officers, and of all persons in every Parish who have any authority or voice in the management of the Poor, how important it is that no delay should occur in the removal to the County Asylum, of every person who exhibits symptoms of mental unsoundness, because the average of cures in recent cases is found to be great; thus in this as in many other instances a liberal policy is identical with true economy, as a means of saving the local rates, and the duty of humanity to arrest the incipient disease, before it has time to assume a chronic and hopeless character, coincides with the pecuniary interests of the ratepayers; on this point, however, your Committee would refer the Court to the Report of the Medical Superintendent which is subjoined; by which, and by the Tables appended thereto, will also be shewn the number and proportion of the Patients employed, and the nature of their employment.

The quantity of Land not occupied by buildings, which will ultimately be brought into cultivation, consists of about twelve acres; during the progress of the works and the subsequent wet seasons, it had become very foul, but it is gradually being brought into order and good cultivation.

Your Committee consider it right to refer somewhat at large to the duties imposed upon Magistrates, and upon Boards of Guardians, Relieving Officers, Overseers, and Medical Practitioners generally, by the recent Statute 16th and 17th Vict. c. 97, intituled, “An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for the Provision and Regulation of Lunatic Asylums for Counties and Boroughs, and for the maintenance and care of Pauper Lunatics in England.”

By sec. 64, the Clerk of the Board of Guardians is required annually on the 1st January, to make out a List in the Form prescribed by the Act, of every Lunatic chargeable to any Parish within the Union, and to transmit a copy thereof to the Visitors of the Asylum of the County, and

another copy to the Clerk of the Peace of the County, another copy to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and a fourth copy to the Poor Law Board, under a penalty of £20. in case of default.

By sec. 66, it is required that every Pauper Lunatic not in any Asylum shall be visited by the Medical Officer of the Union, once in every quarter of a Year, and such Medical Officer is required to make a quarterly List of such Lunatics, stating therein whether such Lunatics are properly taken care of, and may or may not remain out of the Asylum, and to deliver such List to the Clerk to the Guardians, who is to send a copy thereof to the Visitors of the Asylum for the County, and to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

By sec. 67, it is enacted that every Medical Officer of a Parish or Union who shall have knowledge that any Pauper resident in such Parish, or in any Parish within the District of such Medical Officer, is deemed to be a Lunatic and a proper person to be sent to an Asylum, shall, within three days after obtaining such knowledge, give notice to a Relieving Officer or Overseer, and every such Relieving Officer or Overseer, after obtaining such knowledge, is required to give notice thereof to some Justice of the Peace, who is thereupon directed to require such Relieving Officer or Overseer to bring such Pauper before him or some other Justice, within three days from the time of such notice being given to such Justice; and such Justice shall call to his assistance a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, and examine such person, and if such Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary shall sign a Certificate with respect to such Pauper, according to the Form in Schedule (F.) No. 3. annexed to the Act, and if such Justices shall be satisfied upon view or personal examination of such Pauper, or other proof that such Pauper is a Lunatic and a proper person to be detained under care, he shall by an Order under his hand according to the Form in the said Schedule (F.) No. 1., direct such Pauper to be received into some Asylum, and such Relieving Officer or Overseer is then directed to convey any such Lunatic to the Asylum, named in the Order, to be detained therein.

It is also provided, that a Justice of the Peace may in any of the cases aforesaid, examine any such Pauper deemed to be a Lunatic at his own abode or elsewhere, and proceed in all respects as if such Pauper had been brought before him in pursuance of such Order.

And it is further provided, that in case any Pauper deemed to be Lunatic cannot on account of his health or other cause be conveniently taken before any Justice, such Pauper may be examined at his own abode or elsewhere, by an Officiating Clergyman of the Parish in which such Pauper is resident, together with a Relieving Officer, or if there is no Relieving Officer an Overseer of such Parish, and such Officiating Clergyman together with such Relieving Officer or Overseer, must call to their assistance a Physician,

Surgeon, or Apothecary, and if the latter shall sign a Certificate according to the said Form in the said Schedule (F.) No. 3, and if upon view or examination of such Pauper such Officiating Clergyman and such Relieving Officer or Overseer are satisfied that such Pauper is a Lunatic, and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under Care and Treatment, such Officiating Clergyman, together with such Overseer or Relieving Officer, shall by an Order under their hands according to the said Form in the said Schedule (F.) No. 1, direct such Pauper to be received into the Asylum, and such Relieving Officer or Overseer is immediately to convey or cause such Pauper to be conveyed to the Asylum.

And it is also further provided, that if the Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary by whom any such Pauper should be examined, should certify in writing that such Pauper was not in a fit state to be removed, the removal of such Pauper may be suspended until the same or some other Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary shall certify in writing that such Pauper is fit to be removed; and every such Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary is required to give such last mentioned Certificate as soon as in his judgment it ought to be given.

And it is also further provided, that where a Certificate in the Form in the said Schedule (F.) No. 3, is signed by the Medical Officer of the Parish or Union in which the Pauper named therein may be resident, as well as by some other Person being a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, called to the assistance of the said Justice, or Clergyman, and Overseer or Relieving Officer, such joint Certificate, or such two Certificates, (as the case may be) is to be received by the Justice, or Clergyman, and Overseer, or Relieving Officer by whom such person was examined as before mentioned, as conclusive evidence that the person therein is a Lunatic, and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under Care and Treatment, and he or they shall make an Order in the Form in the said Schedule (F.) No. 1, accordingly.

By sect. 68 it is enacted, that every Constable of any Parish or Place, and every Relieving Officer and Overseer of any Parish who may have knowledge that *any Person wandering at large* within such Parish or Place (whether or not such person be a Pauper) is deemed to be a Lunatic, is required immediately to apprehend and take or cause such person to be apprehended and taken before a Justice, and upon its being made to appear to him by the Information upon Oath of any person whomsoever that any person wandering at large within the limits of his jurisdiction is deemed to be a Lunatic, by an Order under the hand and seal of such Justice to require any Constable of the Parish or Place, or Relieving Officer, or Overseer of the Parish where such person might be found, to apprehend such Pauper, and convey him or her before such Justice, or some other

Justice having jurisdiction where such person might be found ; and every Constable, Relieving Officer, and Overseer of any Parish, who should have knowledge that any person in such Parish or Place, not a Pauper, and not wandering at large as aforesaid, is deemed to be a Lunatic, and is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the care or charge of such presumed Lunatic, is required, within three days after obtaining such knowledge, to give Information thereof upon Oath to a Justice, and in case it be made to appear to any Justice, upon such Information or upon the Information upon Oath of any person whomsoever, that any person within the limits of his Jurisdiction not a Pauper, and not wandering at large, is deemed to be a Lunatic, and is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected as aforesaid, such Justice shall either himself visit and examine such person, and make inquiry into the matters so appearing upon such Information, or by an Order under his hand and seal direct and authorize some Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary to visit and examine such person and report to such Justice, in writing, his opinion thereupon, and if it appear to such Justice upon his own personal examination, or by the report of such Physician, &c., that such person is a Lunatic, and not under proper care and control, or cruelly treated, or neglected as aforesaid, such Justice may by an Order under his hand and seal, require any Constable, Relieving Officer, or Overseer of the Parish where such person is alleged to be, to take him or her before any two Justices of the Peace of the same County ; and the Justice or Justices (as the case may be) before whom any such person as aforesaid [in the respective cases aforesaid may be brought, under this Enactment, must call to his or their assistance a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, and examine such person, and make such inquiry as he or they may deem necessary, and if such Justice is satisfied that such person is a Lunatic, and was wandering at large, and is a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment, or if such two Justices are satisfied that such person so brought before them is a Lunatic and not under proper care or control, or cruelly treated, or neglected, and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained as aforesaid, and if such Physician, &c., shall sign a Certificate according to the said Form in the said Schedule (F.) No. 3, the Justice or Justices (as the case may be) may by an Order according to the said Form in the said Schedule (F.) No. 1, direct such person to be received into the Asylum, and the said Constable, Relieving Officer, or Overseer, are forthwith to convey such person to the said Asylum. And it is also provided, that any Justice upon such Information as aforesaid, or upon his own knowledge in the case of any such person as aforesaid, wandering at large and deemed to be a Lunatic, may alone, or in any other of the cases aforesaid, with some other Justice, examine such person at his own abode or elsewhere, and proceed in all respects as if such person were brought before him or them as hereinbefore mentioned, and the said Justice or

Justices are empowered to suspend the execution of any such Order, for removal to the Asylum for any period not exceeding fourteen days, and in the meantime to give such directions and make such arrangements for the proper care and control of such person as he or they may consider necessary ; but if the Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary by whom such person was examined should certify in writing that such person is not in a fit state to be removed, the removal may be suspended until the same or some other Physician, &c., shall certify in writing that such person is fit to be removed.

Your Committee cannot conclude their Report without representing to the Court and the Public, the high sense which they entertain of the unwearied zeal and the ability displayed by Mr. Millar, the Resident Medical Superintendent, in the discharge of the onerous and responsible duties reposed in him, as well as of the zealous exertions of the House Steward and Matron in their respective situations. They have also to state that the Officers and Attendants generally have conducted themselves to their entire satisfaction.

(Signed,) G. CARRINGTON, JR.,

CHAIRMAN.

ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

To the Committee of Visitors appointed to superintend the erection
of the BUCKS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeably with your instructions, and with the course adopted in other instances, I beg leave herewith to submit a Report, describing the site and general arrangement of your Lunatic Asylum, together with a Table, shewing the nature and extent of the accommodation provided for the Patients.

The Asylum is situated about three miles from the Town of Aylesbury, on the road from Aylesbury to Thame, on an Estate consisting of twenty acres of land, and stands with a southern aspect on rising ground, overlooking a richly cultivated valley, and commanding an extensive view of the Chiltern Hills beyond.

It has been asserted, that the site of the Asylum was at an early period of our history used as a burial ground. The following remarks upon the subject are extracted from a Paper communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in the Year 1851, by Mr. Akerman, the Secretary to the Society. “ The limits of the Cemetery at Stone cannot now be ascertained ; but there is good reason for believing that the southern portion is now included in the garden of the Vicarage, while the works of the sand pit on the north side of the road near the windmill, from time to time bring to light other relics both of the Roman and the Teutonic character. A few weeks since a skeleton was discovered with the usual spear head, knife, and umbo of shield, and about the same time two very perfect urns, containing bones, were dug out, at a spot where the remains of a large fire evidenced that the Pagan rite of cremation had been performed. The workmen also laid bare a pit, twenty-seven feet deep, in which, fifteen feet from the surface, an urn was discovered. We have thus proofs that in this spot two distinct races of people had been interred. On the age of those of Teutonic character we may presume to speculate, guided by the historical and monumental data we possess ; but on those of earlier times we cannot offer even a conjecture, and our perplexity is increased by the discovery of other interments about a furlong from the spot on the left hand of the road, in a ploughed field,

part of the Vicarage Glebe, lately appropriated as the site of the County Lunatic Asylum. Here in the month of July last, while digging the foundations for the Asylum, the workmen discovered what they supposed to be an old well abandoned and filled up. No relics of any description whatever had, up to this time been discovered on the spot; but suspecting the character of this supposed well, I proceeded at once to have it explored. In a short time we discovered evidence that it had been used for sepulchral purposes. At the depth of eight feet, the workmen came to a stratum of hard blue stone, a foot in thickness, through which a circular hole had been made. Immediately beneath a chamber was found. In this portion of the pit were discovered many fragments of cinerary urns formed of dark slate-coloured clay, some of which contained human bones, the bones of some large animal, and portions of burnt oak and beech. Through the centre of this chamber, the perpendicular shaft was continued eleven feet to another and thicker stratum of rock. Beneath this again a second chamber was discovered and cleared out. The contents were similar, but with the addition of the skull, teeth, and one horn of an ox, a portion of skin tanned and preserved by the action of the sulphurous acid of the blue clay below, and wood burnt, unburnt, and partially consumed, twelve urns of various forms and sizes, two bronze rings, apparently formed for armillæ, of the rudest construction, two and three quarter inches in diameter, and a bucket with iron hoops, and cleets for the handle, which could not be found."

"The urns were of the kind generally found in places appropriated to Roman sepulture, some being of a light colour, and others of a dark slate colour, of the kind baked in "smother kilns," of which process an account will be found in the Transactions of the British Archæological Association."

"From the foregoing facts it appears, beyond doubt, that interment in pits, as discovered at Stone and other places in England, was very generally adopted during the Roman occupation of Britain. To such a mode of sepulture, so well calculated to conceal and protect the remains of the dead from desecration, may be attributed the fact that traces of Roman and Romano-British interments, considering the length of time this Island was occupied by the invaders, and its evident vast population, are comparatively few."

"It is somewhat remarkable that, while the pits of the same description at Ewell and other places, contained fragments of earthen vessels, bearing the stamps of the potters, not a single specimen with a potter's mark was found in the pit at Stone. From these and other circumstances, I am led to conclude, so far as we can judge from what has been as yet discovered, that the Roman inhabitants of this spot, and their immediate successors,

a tribe of Franks or Saxons, were of a humble, though not of the humblest grade. We know from Horace, as well as from other writers, that the remains of the very poorest of the population were cast, without the ordinary rite of cremation, into pits; but the care with which the interments at Stone were evidently conducted, does not favor the belief that the remains were those of the pauper, the friendless, or the criminal."

"A few days after the pit had been thoroughly investigated, five more urns of the paler colour were found about fifty yards from the spot, by the workmen engaged in forming a drain for the Asylum. They were deposited about eighteen inches below the surface, without any apparent care, and contained a few human bones. This proves that the spot in which the pit is situated was a common burial-ground of the Roman or Romanised inhabitants."

The Building is erected on the Portland bed, consisting of alternate layers of Oölitic Lime-stone and Sand, overlaying the Kimmeridge and Oxford Clays. A firm and dry foundation was obtained at an average depth of two feet six inches from the surface of the ground.

The quantity of land purchased for the Asylum is thus appropriated:

	A.	R.	P.
The Main Building, together with the Airing Grounds, Superintendent's Garden, Drying Ground, and central areas occupy a space of	4	2	26
The Outbuildings, Roads, Hedges &c.	3	0	0
The remainder used for Kitchen Garden & Spade Husbandry	12	1	14
	<hr/>		
	Acres	20	0 0
	<hr/>		

I may here observe, that in this Asylum it has been an object to provide as large an amount of sleeping rooms on the upper floor, and as little on the ground floor as possible for the tranquil and convalescent Patients; thus assimilating this portion of the Building as much as practicable to ordinary dwellings.

The plan and accommodation of the Building, as shewn by the accompanying Plans, may be thus described:—

Through a Lodge placed at the northern boundary of the land, the approach leads to the chief entrance in the centre of the north front, on each sides of which are groups of administrative Offices, containing on the west side a Steward's Office, Parlour, Bed-room and W. C., Engineer's Room, Male Patients' Receiving Room, and Servants' Room. On the east side, the Porter's Room, Superintendent's Office, Female Patients' Receiving Room, a Board Room, and a Private or Waiting Room. Passing through

the centre Gateway, on the right and left are the general Store Rooms, Flour Store, Dairy, &c.; and at the opposite side, the Serving Room, Kitchen, Scullery, Larder, and Bakehouse. On the east and west sides of these Offices are the Male and Female Visiting Rooms, with separate approaches by means of covered ways from the chief entrance, and from either of the Wards. Beyond the Offices, and to the south of them, are the Staircases to the Chapel, and a covered way leading to the back entrance to the Superintendent's House, which occupies, together with the Matron's Room and Dispensary, the centre Building of the south front. Branching from the centre Building, right and left, are the several Wards which are thus appropriated:—

		S. Rooms.	Dorm.		Total.
No. 1.	Tranquil and Convalescent	8	32	....	40
No. 2.	Epileptic and Paralytic	11	8	....	19
No. 3.	Noisy and Refractory	5	5	....	10
No. 4.	Sick and Infirm	3	7	....	10
No. 5.	Chronic	9	12	....	21
					<hr/>
					Total 100
					<hr/>

The arrangement on the Male and Female sides being the same, this number doubled would give the total amount of accommodation.

Three of the Wards (Nos. 1, 2, and 5) occupy the first and second floors, the other two are exclusively on the ground floor.

The Kitchen is fitted up with a Cooking Apparatus, consisting of five pans for boiling and steaming, a Range, and Broiling Stove, supplied by Mr. Jeakes, of London, and immediately communicating with it are the Bread Store, the Bakehouse, and the Serving-room, from which the attendants receive the Patients' Meals.

The Washhouse, Laundry, and Drying Yard are at the north east angle of the Building. The Laundry is fitted up with a Drying Closet, containing eight Horses heated from the Ironing Stove. There is also a Drying Closet for foul Linen, which, together with the Coppers and the Hot Water supply to the Washing Troughs in the Wash-house, are heated by Steam from the Engine Boilers.

The Carpenters', Shoemakers', and Tailors' Shops and Post-mortem Room are at the north west angle. This situation was selected being the farthest removed from, and therefore least likely to disturb the quiet of the Patients.

A Chapel is provided on the first floor capable of accommodating 1800 Patients, access being provided to it by separate staircases for the Male and

Female Patients, and from the centre Building for the Officers and Chaplain. It is warmed by Steam from the same boiler which supplies the Washhouse and Laundry, and is lighted with Gas.

The whole of the Building is of fire proof construction, having iron roofs and floors; the latter being formed with iron joists and concrete, upon Messrs. Fox and Barrett's principle.

The warming and ventilating has been executed by Mr. H. C. Price, of Derby-street, Westminster. The system consists in providing two heating apparatuses which are placed in the basement, one under each of the towers. The external air being admitted in considerable quantities, passes over a series of square flat vessels vertically arranged filled with hot water, and placed in a hot air chamber, thence it passes into large flues running the whole length of the corridors. The air in these flues is kept at an equal temperature by the circulation of hot water through coils of iron pipes. The several Rooms, Dormitories, &c., are warmed by separate flues, branching from those just described. The vitiated air is drawn off by flues formed near the top of the rooms, and carried up in the walls to the roofs, and thence conducted by means of main horizontal foul air flues into the two high towers, shown in the perspective view. In these towers are placed similar flat vessels heated by hot water, for the purpose of rarifying the foul air and so increasing the power of ventilation. The hot water supplied to the baths, lavatories, sinks, &c., is also in connexion with the hot water ventilating apparatus in the towers. It may be remarked, that the whole system of the warming and ventilation is based upon the ascending principle, the warm air in all cases being introduced at the floor level, and the vitiated air extracted at the ceiling.

The cold water supply to the establishment is obtained from two Wells, one of which (560 feet deep,) is situated in the airing yard, on the Female side, and the other (40 feet deep,) near the northern boundary of the land, the Wells being connected by means of a stone-ware pipe six inches in diameter. From the deep Well the water is pumped up by a steam-engine of three-horse power, supplied by Messrs. Simpson and Co. of Pimlico, into four Slate Cisterns, two of which are placed in the towers, one in the roof over the Bakehouse, adjoining the Kitchen, and the other in the roof over the Wash-house; the four Cisterns containing about 10,000 gallons.

In addition to the supply of water from these sources, there are two rain-water tanks on the north side of the Building, capable of containing 40,000 gallons, and one on the south side capable of containing 60,000 gallons, which collect the water from the whole of the roofs; and the pumps are so arranged, that the water supply for the Kitchen and Laundry may either be drawn from the rain-water tanks or from the wells. A section of the deep well is appended to this Report.

The supply of water from the wells has been up to this time abundantly sufficient for the purposes of the establishment.

The Gas Works are built at the south-west extremity of the land, in a situation sufficiently removed from the Asylum to avoid inconvenience or unsightliness, but easily accessible to the Engineer, and for the delivery of coals &c. They consist of a Retort-house, having three cast iron retorts, one to be used in the summer, when comparatively little light is required, and the others as the demand increases, a Coal-house and Purifying-house. The Gas-holder is 16 feet in diameter, and contains about 2000 cubic feet of Gas, which is laid on from the works to the building by a three-inch main, and supplies the lights throughout the building, of which there are about 160, including one upon the lamp-post in the Kitchen court. These works and fittings have been executed by Messrs. Cockey of Frome.

Near to the Gas Works have been erected two dwellings, one for the Engineer and the other for the Gardener, each containing a Sitting-room and Kitchen, with a small Scullery and Larder attached, and three Bed-rooms over. There is also under the care of the Gardener a Seed and Tool-house.

At the north-west corner of the Estate are the Stable buildings, containing stalls for four horses, with occasional standing room for three others, and Coach-houses. Contiguous to these it is intended to erect Piggeries, Cart-sheds &c.

The Drainage of the Asylum is conveyed in glazed stone-ware drain pipes of various sizes, in a southerly direction, into two solid manure tanks, from which overflow drains carry the liquid manure into separate tanks, conveniently placed for the service of the land.

The isometrical view presents an accurate representation of the Asylum. In selecting the style of Architecture, considerations of the purpose to which the Building was to be applied, and of the condition and habits of the future occupants, as well as of economy, led to the adoption of the Italian, as that which was capable of producing the lightest and most cheerful impressions, and which, by a proper distribution of the principal features of the design, and a due regard to outline, might perhaps be made the most effective at the least expence. Little ornament has been introduced beyond that which is conducive to utility.

All the walls below the ground are constructed of hard shelly limestone, obtained from the quarries in the neighbourhood; and from the ground level they are carried up in brickwork eighteen inches in thickness, except the internal walls, which are of various thicknesses.

I have now described the general arrangement and accommodation of the Asylum; and in concluding this Report, avail myself of the opportunity of expressing, not only to the Court of Quarter Sessions, but to the Committee, my grateful sense of the confidence they have reposed in me, and of the courtesy and assistance I have received from them during the execution of this important work.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

D. BRANDON.

75, Great Russell Street,
Bloomsbury, London,
31st December, 1853.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Committee of Visitors of the PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM for
the COUNTY of BUCKINGHAM.

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting to you my first Report on this Asylum, and the results obtained since its opening in January last, I beg shortly to allude to a few of the matters connected with its completion, which have been adopted on my recommendation; particularly as an expenditure has been incurred, which might be thought greater than necessary for the class for whom the Asylum has been erected.

Experience having proved the importance of the axiom, that every thing which tends even in a remote degree to create a feeling of uneasiness or irritation in the mind of the Insane, is opposed to their successful treatment, it will be readily perceived, that if the recovery or improvement of the inmates is to be the primary consideration, and I take it that, for this purpose the Asylum was specially intended, it would only be marring the original intention if any thing were wanting to render it as complete as our present knowledge of the disease permits.

With this axiom constantly in view, and knowing how keenly they feel at times the deprivation of their liberty, I have endeavoured as much as possible in harmony with the building, to arrange so that they may not be reminded at every turn they take that they are in a Workhouse or Prison. In their bed-rooms, clothing, and diet, they are better provided than they can be in their own homes, while the domestic appearance of wooden bedsteads, the absence of the badges of pauperism and crime in their dress, the existence of a full diet, in accordance with the habits of the middle class, and ambition of the poor, leaves them nothing to desire in these essential requisites for their wants or the mode in which they are provided.

A uniform or other distinctive dress, no matter how good the material, if different from that usually worn by the majority of the labouring class, I have known to be a source of continual annoyance; and an instance was

lately related to me, of a man admitted into an Asylum where this custom prevailed, who tore every dress presented to him, and preferred remaining in his room wrapped up in a blanket, rather than go about clothed in a suit repugnant to his feelings. Cord being the material chiefly selected by the poor, has therefore been recommended. For the women, cotton prints of varied pattern are provided, and the permission to select their dress from the stock is amply repaid, even if extra expense were incurred, from the gratification and care they take of a garment pleasing to their taste.

Of the diet, our most expensive item, I must further add, that it was recommended, on account of the increase in the percentage of recoveries, and diminution in the deaths, observed to follow an improvement in that of some of the older Asylums, the testimony of Medical men engaged in the treatment of the Insane, and my own observation of the beneficial results of a liberal and nutritious dietary. Independent of its necessity, I have witnessed its good effects in quieting the noisy, and lessening the dirty, mischievous, and destructive propensities of others, and I fully believe it acts, as it is reported to have done in an Orphan Asylum, where the children became, after the introduction of a better dietary, less turbulent, irritable, peevish, and discontented, and far more manageable, peaceable, and kind to each other.

A Patient in the Asylum fully bears out what I have above stated. She was discharged from a public Hospital uncured, after twelve months' residence; and such was her state of excitement when she reached her parish, uttering the most vile and filthy language, screaming at the top of her powerful voice, breaking and destroying every thing within her reach, that it was found necessary to send her on without delay, and she reached the Asylum at 4. 30. A.M. When admitted in a straight jacket, the above was her condition, and she disturbed the whole building with her cries. She was found to be dirty in her habits, exceedingly destructive and mischievous in her propensities, wasting and destroying every thing she could lay her hands on, excepting her clothing. Though thin, she was in fair general health; her appetite being voracious, extra diet was supplied, and within two months of her admission, she is recorded as getting stout and more orderly in her conduct; she continues to improve, being able to occupy herself at needle-work, attend chapel, and go with the others in their walks beyond the boundaries of the Asylum, and I have no doubt of her ultimate recovery.

A Male recently discharged recovered, was on admission exceedingly dirty, destructive, and mischievous without excitement; his appetite being enormous, the stimulus of extra diet induced him to occupy himself in wheeling, at which he steadily employed himself, and he gradually improved, the change being more marked from the time he was observed to gain flesh.

By your directions, preparations were made for receiving Patients on the 17th January 1853, and the following Table will shew the number and order of admission since that period.

DATE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
JANUARY . . 17	11	13	24
“ “ . . 19	11	17	28
“ “ . . 22	..	1	1
“ “ . . 31	11	10	21
FEBRUARY . .	13	28	41
MARCH	5	..	5
APRIL	11	13	24
MAY	1	5	6
JUNE	4	3	7
JULY	3	3	6
AUGUST	1	5	6
SEPTEMBER . .	3	3	6
OCTOBER	2	4	6
NOVEMBER . . .	4	1	5
DECEMBER . . .	1	4	5
TOTAL	81	110	191

Of this number, 35 Males and 54 Females, or 46.6 per cent were in delicate or feeble health at the time of their admission. This, it is to be regretted, is no unusual feature in the state of Patients brought to Asylums, and it is one which more particularly applies to new ones; for to these, many cases usually kept at home or in the Unions are sent, and they consist chiefly of the aged, infirm, and demented, many of them being kept at home as long as they are quiet and cleanly, to save expence; but whenever they become noisy, dangerous, or dirty, are sent to Asylums, long after all chance of recovery is gone, where they add materially to the expence of maintenance, from the extra attendance, diet, and washing they require. As an example, ten Patients were admitted on one day, eight of whom were in such feeble health as to require treatment in the Infirmeries, and five of the ten were of dirty habits.

That this condition as to health must materially affect the per centage of recoveries and deaths I need scarcely point out. Here therefore, of the 191 Patients admitted, I have been able to recommend 13 only for discharge as recovered, being 9.6 per cent of the average number resident, and 6.8 per cent of the total number admitted. There is a point in connexion with the recoveries to which attention must be drawn, viz. that, of the 13 discharged recovered, eleven or 44 per cent have been Patients the duration of whose attack before admission was under six months.

Twenty Patients have died, being 10.4 per cent on the total number admitted, and 14 per cent of the average number resident. This proportion may appear to be large: but on examination of the following Table, from the Reports of some other Asylums during their first years, it will be seen that the mortality is not above the average.

	Year.	Average No. Resident.	Percentage of Deaths.
COLNEY HATCH . {	1851	540	3.73
	1852	588	17.55
RAINHILL {	1851	222	21.62
	1852	352	15.90
PRESTWICH . . . {	1851	227	24.22
	1852	356	16.01
BIRMINGHAM . . {	1850	183	5.49
	1851	246	12.60
WILTS	1852	204.65	12.21
HANWELL {	1831	200	10.50
	1832	427	23.18
SOMERSET	1849	286	14.68

Reference to the Table of Deaths will shew, that if we except those whose ages have reached the natural term, the duration of the disorder before admission is to be reckoned by years.

These Tables, therefore, add their mite in support of facts long since established in relation to the treatment of the Insane, and facts which cannot be too strongly urged upon the attention of all, viz. that mental disorder is curable in its early stages in a large proportion, and that every day's delay diminishes the chances of recovery.

MEDICAL OPINIONS AND TREATMENT.

I have usually regarded mental disorder, as it is found in Asylums, to be composed of two great classes:—

1. Those cases in which the mental disturbance is attributable to moral causes, and characterized by incoherence of varying intensity, accompanied by excitement or depression in every degree.

2. Those cases in which, with the above state, general paralysis, or epilepsy is associated; such as result from injuries, fevers, vicious habits, &c., cases of disorder of the senses, idiots, and imbeciles.

In almost every case comprised under the first head, there is evidence of debility, and it is found when accurate information can be obtained, that the attack has been preceded by grief or some other powerful emotion, causing continued attention of the mind to one subject, and loss of sleep. The suddenness and violence of the attack, varies with the duration and intensity of the exciting cause, together with the previous habits and condition of the individual as regards health and hereditary predisposition.

In the medical treatment of these cases, from the general indications of debility, and diminished intensity of the organic actions of the grey matter of the cerebrum, evidenced in their incoherence from want of sleep, the chief remedial means used, are tonics to improve the digestion, a full supply of nutritious food to prevent exhaustion, and sedatives to procure sleep, the natural restorer of the exhausted brain.

Case No. 147. A steady industrious man, married and 64 years of age, had been out of work for some time, and because he was unable to continue his payments to a club to which he had for many years subscribed, his name was removed from the books; this so grieved him, together with his inability to obtain employment that he could not sleep, and his mind gradually gave way. When admitted six weeks after he showed symptoms of derangement, he talked with great incoherence and excitement, and was in delicate health, being spare and haggard in appearance. A generous diet, gentle aperients, and a sedative at bedtime soon calmed him, and he was able to leave stout and well in three months.

When Insanity is associated with general paralysis, my observation of these cases leads me to believe that the mental disturbance is, in a large majority of cases, a secondary affection, and merely evidence of the extension of the original disorder to the organ of the mind. Close enquiry can generally elicit the existence of the first symptom of the disease, viz. tremor of the lip and indistinctness of the articulation, long before the mind becomes affected. In these cases there is a general debility of the voluntary motor power, the pupils are often unequally dilated, and sometimes contracted to a point, the appetite is voracious, and whatever their appearance may indicate, they are in a low tone of health, wounds and bruises are easily caused and slow to heal.

The mental disturbance is marked by the uniformly exalted character of their ideas, impaired memory of recent events, and the erroneous impressions they have of their own bodily condition, they believe that their wealth and power is unbounded, are unable to recollect events of a few hours' occurrence, and say that they are in the best of health.

Every remedy from which the slightest benefit could be expected,

has been tried in these cases, with a very variable result, the disease for the most part running its course unchecked to a fatal termination. Hyoscyamus has been found useful in allaying excitement, and Quinine when the excitement assumes a periodic character. This disease has proved fatal to five men, and two others are now in the last stage.

From the known voracious appetite of such Patients, and their propensity to cram food into their mouths without reference to its capacity, it is necessary to give all they have moist and chopped small, to save them from being choked ; an event which sometimes occurs even with the greatest care.

When associated with epilepsy the mental disturbance usually assumes a recurrent form the excitement being chiefly about the time of the convulsive seizures, and continuing for an uncertain period. There can be no doubt that here epilepsy is the cause of the mental disorder. The principal characteristics of this disease in its fully developed stage, are a stout, florid, and very healthy appearance, the eyes bright, healthy action of the voluntary muscles, wounds and bruises of the most severe description inflicted in their falls healing without any care, and they appear to be exactly in the opposite state of the paralytic. Many remedies have been tried in this disease without any permanent benefit, several causing a remission of the attacks for various periods, but when they did return, they were much more severe than before, and often proved fatal.

When the disorder arises from vicious habits, it is found chiefly amongst young men, and often in those whose moral character was above suspicion ; it is readily detected by the averted and downcast look, the peculiar leaden hue of the cornea, the damp clammy hand, weak pulse, impulsive action, and hesitating pert reply to questions ; they seldom enter into conversation, but when they do it is incoherent. Tonics prove beneficial for a time, but I have not seen any good result follow any course of treatment in cases of this nature.

Where there is evidence of disorder of the senses, if we except spectralites, I am inclined to suppose from the intractable nature of such cases that there must be organic disease of some portion of the brain, for I cannot doubt but that some impression is conveyed to the mind through the organs of sense, which from defective education they are unable to assign to its true cause.

Here remedies must be applied to individual cases, and every effort made to correct the false reasoning, by shewing that the sensations arise from the natural effects of disease.

With the idiotic and imbecile much may be done by education, in

correcting the wayward disposition and dirty habits in which they often indulge; they may be taught to contribute to their own maintenance, but this must be begun early to be of much benefit.

Removal to an Asylum frequently exercises a beneficial influence upon the Insane, from the effect the change of surrounding objects has of diverting the attention and withdrawing it from dwelling upon their own state; it is therefore desirable that the Asylum should present as cheerful an appearance as possible. Another advantage is that they are removed from many sources of annoyance and irritation, which in their own homes cannot be prevented, and which keep up the excitement.

EMPLOYMENT, independent of its beneficial effects upon the health, is found to be a very important auxiliary in promoting the recovery of the Insane. No opportunity is therefore lost of inducing the Patients to engage in some useful occupation; and the following extracts from the daily returns, giving the highest and lowest numbers employed on any day during this month of December, will shew the success attending these efforts;

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Domestic Duties . . .	9	10	Domestic Duties . . .	56	52
Tradesmen	2	1	Plaiting, Lacemaking, & } Knitting	12	9
Gardener's Labourers &c.	23	23			
Picking Hair	19	4			
Total Employed .	53	38	Total Employed .	68	61
Total numbers in Asylum	63	63	Total numbers in Asylum	94	95

The appended list from the Matron, of the work done by the Females, in addition to the washing, cleaning, mending, and repairing, will prove that it has been to some purpose.

The men, under the direction of the Gardener, have made roads, and dug and cropped the greater part of the land. This has been a work of very considerable labour, from its excessive foulness. The attendants have superintended repairs of clothing and shoemaking, and in wet weather the sawing and chopping firewood, picking hair, painting &c.

The amusements of the Patients for the present consist of dancing and games, and exercises of various kinds, singing, draughts, dominoes, cards &c. periodicals for those who can read, and the means of instruction for the others. From twenty to thirty of each sex walk, when the weather

permits, beyond the boundaries of the Asylum, which at all times is a source of much gratification and enjoyment.

The use of mechanical restraint in former years for controlling the violent and dangerous propensities of the Insane, led to neglect and abuse to such an extent, that it is now considered best to do entirely without it, (experience having proved its practicability,) consequently no Patient has been subjected to it in any shape since the opening of the Asylum, nor the means of employing it in any form provided. In an Asylum built with all the modern appliances, and guided by principles in accordance with our improved knowledge of the disease, so few causes of irritation are offered to the Patients, that the cases in which such restraints were considered necessary are now of very rare occurrence, seclusion for a short period being found sufficient to control any outbreak of violence.

Three men effected their escape since the Asylum opened; they reached their homes, and two were brought back the next day; the third being about to be discharged recovered, was permitted to remain. This number is much less than might have been anticipated, considering the number out at work as labourers daily, and having no boundary walls to prevent them from getting away.

The Wards intended for the refractory, have been but little used for that purpose. That on the Female side was only opened when compelled to do so from want of room, and that on the Male side is used as a shoemaker's shop, and for picking hair. One padded room in each of these divisions has for the present been found quite sufficient.

The large number of Patients admitted in feeble health caused the immediate use of the Infirmarys, and an attendant to be appointed to each, as Patients in that state cannot be so well looked after as when in a Ward, and with an attendant entirely to themselves.

Prayers are read daily in each Ward by an attendant or by one of the Patients, before breakfast and at bed-time; and Divine service is performed twice on Sunday in the Chapel to a quiet and attentive audience of about ninety of the inmates; on no occasion has the service been disturbed.

I append twelve Statistical Tables in reference to the general management of the Asylum.

I have to bear willing testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the various duties devolving upon the Steward have been performed, and the care taken by him of the quality and preparation of the food upon which so much of the health of the Patients depends.

Of the Matron, whose assiduous attention to the Female department, cutting out and preparing work suited to the various capacities of the Patients, and her constant efforts to promote their happiness and comfort, I have also to express my entire satisfaction.

The attendants and servants deserve commendation for their generally good conduct, and the exemplary manner they have performed their vocations.

In conclusion, I have to express my gratitude to you, for the manner in which my suggestions have been received, and the support you have at all times afforded me in carrying out my views.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your very obedient Servant,

JOHN MILLAR,

Medical Superintendent.

Stone, 31st Dec, 1853.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

			M.	F.	TOTAL.
Patients admitted during the year ending 24th December			81	110	191
			M.	F.	TOTAL.
Discharged Recovered			6	7	13
Not Improved			1	..	1
Escaped			1	..	1
Died			12	8	20
			20	15	35
Remaining in Asylum 25th December, 1853			61	95	156
Average number daily Resident			135.7		

Form of Disorder on Admission.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Mania Ordinary	21	27	48
“ Recurrent	3	5	8
“ with Excitement	5	17	22
“ “ Depression	14	20	34
“ “ Epilepsy	8	7	15
“ “ Paralysis	14	4	18
“ “ Disorder of Senses	7	12	19
Dementia	1	9	10
Congenital Deficiency	8	9	17
TOTAL	81	110	191

SOCIAL CONDITION.

SEX.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Not known.	TOTAL.
Males . . .	33	42	6	..	81
Females . .	38	47	23	2	110
	71	89	29	2	191

Age on Admission.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 10 Years	..	1	1
“ 20 “	3	3	6
“ 30 “	17	10	27
“ 40 “	12	20	32
“ 50 “	22	28	50
“ 60 “	15	26	41
“ 70 “	6	8	14
“ 80 “	4	9	13
“ 90 “	..	1	1
Not known . .	2	4	6
TOTAL . . .	81	110	191

Duration of attack previous to Admission.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month	5	9	14
“ 3 “	3	3	6
“ 6 “	3	4	7
“ 9 “	3	2	5
“ 12 “	6	8	14
“ 2 Years	7	7	14
“ 3 “	7	10	17
“ 4 “	4	2	6
“ 5 “	5	1	6
“ 6 “	4	8	12
“ 7 “	2	10	12
“ 8 “	3	2	5
“ 9 “	1	2	3
Above 10 “	18	27	45
Unknown . . .	2	6	8
Congenital . .	8	9	17
TOTAL . . .	81	110	191

State of Health on Admission.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Good Health .	46	56	102
Delicate or } Feeble Health }	35	54	89
TOTAL . . .	81	110	191

Degree of Education.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Read & Write .	52	51	103
Read only . . .	7	27	34
Neither	19	29	48
Unknown	3	3	6
TOTAL . . .	81	110	191

Religious Persuasion.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Church	69	92	161
Primitive } Methodist }	1	4	5
Baptists	4	4	8
Dissenters . .	2	1	3
Catholic	1	1	2
Quaker . . . .	..	1	1
Unknown . . .	4	7	11
TOTAL . . .	81	110	191

SUPPOSED CAUSE OF ATTACK.

MALES.

Grief, Reverses	5
„ Disappointment	1
Anxiety	3
Intemperance	8
Depraved Habits	6
Fit	2
Fever	1
Age	1
Epilepsy	8
General Paralysis	11
Congenital Deficiency	8
Unknown	27
	81

			Total.
With Relatives known to } be Insane }			66
	M.	F.	
With suicidal tendency	11	13	24
„ deafness	3	8	11

FEMALES.

Grief, Seduction & Desertion	3
„ Loss of Relatives	8
„ Misconduct of Children	2
„ Disappointed Affection	4
„ Domestic Misery	5
„ Desertion by Husbands	2
Anxiety about Business..	1
„ Child	1
Altercation with Neighbour	1
Fright	3
Remorse	1
Religious Enthusiasm	1
Fever	3
Parturition	3
Injuries to Head	1
Loss of Blood	1
Intemperance	2
Severe Illness	1
Age	1
Epilepsy	7
General Paralysis	2
Congenital Deficiency	9
Unknown	48
	110

DEATHS.

Males Register No.	Females Register No.	Age.	STATE OF HEALTH ON ADMISSION, &c.	Cause of Death.	Time in Asylum.		Stated duration of Attack before Admission.
					Months.	Days.	
78		73	Was confined to bed four months prior to admission; gradually failing for years	Exhaustion	0	8	Some years.
23		25	Pale and emaciated, and in the last stage of Consumption	Consumption	1	14	Some years.
	37	47	In very feeble health, refusing food, much emaciated and depressed . .	Exhaustion	2	9	Upwards of 12 yrs.
	51	52	Feeble, emaciated, and quite exhausted; suffering from chronic Bronchitis, and Palpitation; life despaired of for some days after admission	Chronic Bronchitis and diseased Heart	2	22	Some years.
	63	30	In delicate health, much emaciated, and perfectly helpless	Diseased Heart	4	0	Seven years.
	112	66	Exceedingly emaciated from refusing food, believing that she could not swallow; had been gradually wasting for three years	Atrophy from Mesenteric disease	3	23	Three years.
132		61	Very feeble and emaciated, and unfit to be out of bed	Exhaustion	1	23	Eight months.
120		37	In feeble health, & the last stage of General Paralysis from Intemperance	Epileptic Convulsions . .	3	8	Twenty-five months.
72		66	Perfectly helpless from Paraplegia	General Decay & Paraplegia	6	0	Six years.
74		29	Looking stout and healthy, but in reality feeble from General Paralysis	General Paralysis	6	2	One yr. 4 months.
	160	83	Exceedingly feeble and emaciated	Natural Decay	0	20	Four months?
49		45	In tolerably good general health, became much enfeebled from two attacks of Bronchitis	Effusion on Brain	7	2	Not known.
163		84	In very delicate health and much emaciated	Natural Decay	0	28	Not known.
	151	47	Suffering from an acute attack, and had taken no food for three days; improved for a time, but a large abscess formed in the abdomen which exhausted her	Psoas Abscess, Mortification of Thigh	3	18	One month.
108		45	Pale and emaciated, and in the last stage of General Paralysis produced by Intemperance	General Paralysis	8	0	Twenty months.
	146	60	In feeble health and perfectly unconscious; kept at home for thirteen years, and becoming very dirty and troublesome, sent to end her days in the last stage of General Paralysis	Exhaustion	5	0	Thirteen years.
141		27	In the last stage of General Paralysis	General Paralysis	5	0	Not known.
68		45	In very feeble health from Epilepsy of thirteen years duration . .	Epilepsy	9	13	Thirteen years.
64		45	In delicate health, and the subject of General Paralysis	Consumption	9	13	Six years.
	125	72	In delicate health from continued excitement	Died suddenly from rupture of an Artery at base of Brain	7	6	A week.

*Return of Articles made up by the Patients, from
January the 17th to December 24th, 1853.*

Gowns, Print 123	Blankets, Marked 590
Gowns, Flannel 6	Carpets, Bound 92
Gowns, Baize 3	Window Valances 84
Frocks, Print 4	Toilet Covers 36
Bonnet Caps 38	Window Curtains 32
Day ditto 274	Table Cloths 36
Night ditto 100	Tray ditto 8
Neckerchiefs.. .. 620	Towels 247
Pocket ditto 388	Bath ditto 223
Bed Gowns 52	Round ditto 168
Upper Petticoats 279	Attendants' ditto 40
Flannel ditto.. .. 122	Kitchen ditto 50
Shirts, Calico 186	Tea Bags 12
Shirts, Canvas 8	Pudding Cloths 38
Shirts, Flannel 78	House ditto 412
Shifts, Calico 296	Feeders 48
Shifts, Flannel 54	Dusters 308
Aprons, Print 276	Iron Holders 18
Aprons, Hessian 109	Mangle Cloths 3
Aprons, Men's 60	Bonnets, Trimmed 87
Pinafores 17	Pillow Lace yds. 327
Drawers, Flannel 2	Straw Plait „ 1223
Drawers, Calico 2	Tuscan ditto „ 553
Bed Socks 3	Bed Webbing 20
Bolsters 40	
Bolster Cases 502	
Pillow ditto 100	
	Total 8397

JANE FRYER, MATRON.

ORDINARY DIET.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER						SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	Tea.	Milk.	Roast Meat.	Boiled Meat.	Stew.	Currant Pudding	Vege- tables.	Bread.	Beer	Cheese	Beer
	ounces.	ounces	ounces.	pints.	pints.	ounces.	ounces.	ounces.	ounces.	ounces.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.
SUNDAY . . . { Males . . .	6	1 1/2	1 1/2	1		6	..	..	..	12	4	1 1/2	2	1 1/2
{ Females	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1		5	..	..	..	12	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
MONDAY . . . { Males . . .	6	1 1/2	1 1/2	1		..	6	..	..	12	4	1 1/2	2	1 1/2
{ Females	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1		..	5	..	..	12	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
TUESDAY . . . { Males . . .	6	1 1/2	1 1/2	1		..	..	16	..	..	6	1 1/2	2	1 1/2
{ Females	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1		..	..	12	..	..	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
WEDNESDAY . { Males . . .	6	1 1/2	1 1/2	1		..	..	..	16	..	..	1 1/2	2	1 1/2
{ Females	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1		..	..	..	12	..	..	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
THURSDAY . . { Males . . .	6	1 1/2	1 1/2	1		..	6	..	..	12	4	1 1/2	2	1 1/2
{ Females	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1		..	5	..	..	12	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
FRIDAY . . . { Males . . .	6	1 1/2	1 1/2	1		..	6	..	..	12	4	1 1/2	2	1 1/2
{ Females	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1		..	5	..	..	12	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
SATURDAY . . { Males . . .	6	1 1/2	1 1/2	1		..	..	16	..	..	6	1 1/2	2	1 1/2
{ Females	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1		..	..	12	..	..	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

STEW to consist of 3 ozs. of Meat and 13 ozs. of Vegetables and Herbs.

CURRANT PUDDING to consist of { 8 ozs. of Flour, 2 ozs. of Currants, and 2 ozs. of Suet, for Males.
6 ozs. of Flour, 1 1/2 ozs. of Currants, and 1 1/2 ozs. of Suet, for Females.

FEMALE PATIENTS, employed in the Laundry and Kitchen, 1 pint Tea and 4 ozs. Bread and Butter at 4 o'Clock P.M.

MALE PATIENTS, employed in the Garden and In-door Work, 1/2 pint Beer extra, at 11 o'Clock A.M., and at 4 o'Clock P.M.
Attendants' and Servants' weekly allowances, 2 ozs. Tea, 4 ozs. Coffee, 8 ozs. Fresh Butter, 8 ozs. Derby Cheese, and 3 1/2 pints new Milk,

Do. do. daily, Meat, Bread and Vegetables, Mess Dinner and Supper provided,

Male Attendants, 2 pints Ale daily. Female Attendants and Servants, 1 pint Ale daily.

[COPY.]

Reports of the Commissioners' in Lunacy.

Bucks County Lunatic Asylum,
Aug. 2nd, 1853.

We have to-day officially visited and inspected this Asylum; have gone through its various Galleries, Day-rooms, and Sleeping-rooms appropriated to the use of the Patients, together with its Offices and Out-buildings and the Airing Courts annexed to it; and we have also seen and examined the Patients.

Since the opening of the Asylum on the 17th of January in the present year, 163 Patients have been admitted, of whom however only 148 now remain in the house, viz. 62 Males and 86 Females. Two others are considered convalescent and are out with their friends on probation, under leave from the Visitors. The remaining 13 have been discharged recovered or have died.

At the time of our visit the inmates were in general tranquil and orderly. No one was then in seclusion; but seclusion is occasionally used for short periods, in cases of great excitement. Instrumental coercion has never been used, and we are informed that there are no means of such coercion existing in the Asylum.

The Galleries and rooms were clean and in excellent order; the Bed-rooms in particular were very clean and comfortable, and the Bedding which we examined we found of very superior quality. We remarked, however, that although all the windows were open, the ventilation in the Dormitories was indifferent, and we fear that this evil will not be effectually remedied, so long as the present iron-framed windows are retained. The most convenient windows for ventilation, and indeed for all purposes, are those with ordinary wooden sashes, opening both upwards and downwards.

In a new establishment of this description, many things of course remain to be done by which the comfort of the Patients will be materially increased and the convenience of the Attendants promoted; but these can

only be introduced gradually ; and it must always be a work of time to turn all the capabilities of the situation and building to the best account, and to bring the whole detail of the internal arrangements into a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

We particularly noticed the dress of the Patients, which appeared to us to be neat, clean, and good. Their persons also were remarkably clean.

At present rather more than half of the entire number of Patients are employed in different kinds of work, partly within doors, and partly in the grounds. The laying out of the Airing Grounds, and bringing into spade cultivation of the Land attached to the Asylum, will furnish excellent and healthful employment for the men for a long time to come.

We examined the provisions supplied to the Patients and found them of good quality.

We also made the various other inquiries directed by the Statute, and received satisfactory answers on the different points inquired into.

The Chaplain performs Divine Service twice every Sunday, delivering a discourse in the afternoon ; and he also attends the house twice a week, and his congregation includes about 80 of the Patients.

The house and the establishment generally are altogether in a satisfactory and advancing condition.

J. W. MYLNE,	} Commissioners in Lunacy.
J. R. HUME,	

County of Bucks Asylum,
Nov. 23rd, 1853.

Since the visit of the Commissioners on the 2nd August last, 19 Patients have been admitted, 6 discharged, and 9 have died, 2 deaths being ascribed to General Paralysis, 2 to exhaustion, 1 to consumption, 1 to congestion of the Brain, 1 to natural decay, and the others to other causes

There are now 153 Patients in the Asylum (viz. 60 Males and 93 Females), of whom 7 are registered as being under medical treatment. Three Patients (1 Male and 2 Females) appear to have been secluded for different periods of time during the last week.

About 44 Males and 63 Females are employed in various ways, and the greater part of them attend the Church Service, which is regularly performed by the Chaplain of the Asylum.

We have to-day seen all the Patients (who were tranquil at the time of our visit), and have inspected the various Wards, which are exceedingly clean. We did not observe any unpleasant odour during our progress through the Wards, but we think that several of them were at too low a temperature, and several of the Patients complained of cold. The dresses of the Patients were very clean and comfortable, and the bedding good and sufficient.

Nine weekly publications and various other means of amusement are placed at the disposal of the Patients, and some of the Patients read aloud to the others in the same Wards. The Asylum appears to us to be under careful superintendence.

B. W. PROCTOR,	}	Commissioners in Lunacy.
S. GASKELL,		

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

ABSTRACT:—Shewing the application of the Monies raised for the purpose of Building the Asylum, and the necessary Out-buildings, and other conveniences connected therewith, and for the Fittings, and Furniture, and for the Clothing of the Patients.

<i>Land.</i>		£	s.	d.
Purchase Money and Interest		3,154	6	3
<i>Main Building.</i>		£	s.	d.
Original Contracts and Extras thereon	22,040	14	3	
Warming and Ventilating	1,479	10	0	
		23,520	4	3
<i>Additional Buildings, &c., Original Contracts and Extras thereon, viz.</i>				
Entrance Lodge and Gates	418	8	7	
Gas Works	210	11	9	
Engineer's and Gardener's Houses	552	14	0	
Stable and Coach-house	382	13	4	
Boundary Walls and Gates	331	15	7	
Engine House, Flues, and setting Boilers	128	2	4	
Report on quality of Stone	5	5	0	
Iron Fencing	80	15	8	
Rain Water Tanks	373	6	11	
Manure Tanks	80	1	4	
		2,563	14	6
<i>Water Service (exclusive of Tanks)</i>				
Sinking Wells	1,101	17	9	
Reports on Water	57	10	10	
Tunnels leading Water to the Deep Well	59	3	7	
		1,218	12	2
<i>Engines, Pumps, Boilers, and Engineer's Tools</i>		973	16	5
<i>Cooking Apparatus, Fitting up Laundry and Kitchen</i>		738	10	3
<i>Architect and Clerk of the Works.</i>				
Commission Salary and Travelling Expenses	2,204	9	1	
<i>Solicitor's Costs</i>		464	17	7
<i>Fittings.</i>				
Locks, Bells, Stoves, and Lightning Conductors	225	5	8	
Fittings, including Slate Washing Stands and Baths	1,825	8	9	
Gas Fittings and Gasometer	544	9	10	
		2,595	4	3
<i>Furniture, Linen, and Bedding.</i>				
Furniture, &c.	2,656	8	6	
Clocks and Thermometers	58	13	6	
		2,715	2	0
<i>Clothing and Drapery</i>		725	18	9
<i>Stationery, Books and Forms</i>		179	17	11
<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>				
Officers and Servants prior to the admission of Patients	305	16	10	
<i>Fuel.</i>				
Coals and Wood, prior to the Admission of Patients	145	15	11	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
For forming Roads, Court Yards, and levelling Ground.. .. .	430	11	10	
Ploughing Ground	30	16	0	
Cleaning House	19	0	5	
Surgery, Medicine, &c.	48	2	4	
Incidentals	149	16	10	
		678	7	5
Total	£42,184	13	7	
	£	s.	d.	
Amount of Loan raised for the purposes of the Asylum	43,500	0	0	
Amount of Payments	42,184	13	7	
Balance in hands of the Treasurer to meet the further costs of Furniture, Fittings, Locks (unpaid), Out-buildings to be erected, Forming Roads, Levelling Ground, &c.	£1,315	6	5	

Appendix No. 2.

List of the Officers, Attendants, and Servants of the Establishment, with their respective Salaries and Wages.

NOTE.—The non-resident Officers and Servants are Distinguished thus *

Officers.	Name and Nature of Office or Employment.	Yearly Salaries and Wages.			Allowances.
		£	s.	d.	
<i>Male.</i>	Mr. John Millar, Superintendent..	300	0	0	Residence, being part of the Building, Fuel, Gas, and Candles, Garden produce, and Washing.
	* Rev. Joseph Bancroft Reade, Chaplain	60	0	0	
	* Mr. Acton Tindal, Clerk to the Committee of Visitors	100	0	0	
	* Mr. Zacharias Daniel Hunt, Treasurer	0	0	0	
	Mr. Richard Roberts Hollyer, Clerk and House Steward	100	0	0	Apartments Unfurnished, with Fuel, and Gas, Rations, and Washing.
	Mr. Charles Shrubb, Engineer ..	90	0	0	House, with Fuel, and Gas
<i>Female.</i>	Miss Jane Fryer, Matron	40	0	0	Apartments Furnished, with Rations, and Washing.
Attendants.					
<i>Male.</i>	John George, Head Attendant ..	35	0	0	Apartments Furnished, with Rations, and Washing.
	James Merritt, Attendant	18	0	0	Ditto.
	George Thorp, ditto & Shoemaker	20	0	0	Ditto.
	William Ginger, Attendant	18	0	0	Ditto.
	George Kirby, ditto.. .. .	18	0	0	Ditto.
	George Gray, ditto.. .. .	18	0	0	Ditto.
	Henry Coles, Night Attendant ..	18	4	0	Ditto.
<i>Female.</i>	Caroline Bray, Attendant	15	0	0	Ditto.
	Maria Merritt, ditto.. .. .	15	0	0	Ditto.
	Mary Ann Harris, ditto.. .. .	15	0	0	Ditto.
	Maria Devitt, ditto.. .. .	15	0	0	Ditto.
	Ann Smith, ditto.. .. .	15	0	0	Ditto.
	Louisa White, ditto.. .. .	13	0	0	Ditto.
	Mary Polly, Night Attendant ..	15	0	0	Ditto.
	Eliza Fancutt, Needle Woman .	13	0	0	Ditto.
Servants.					
<i>Male.</i>	* Richard Kemp, Stoker	33	16	0	
	* Thomas Kemp, ditto	31	4	0	
	Arthur Morris, Gardener	50	0	0	House Unfurnished, with Fuel, Gas, & Garden Produce.
	(Vacant) House Porter	16	0	0	Apartments Furnished, with Rations and Washing.
	John Allen, Lodge Porter	31	4	0	House Unfurnished, with Coal for six months, and Garden Produce.
<i>Female.</i>	Jane Elizabeth Betsy Cary	20	0	0	Apartments Furnished, with Rations, and Washing.
	Sarah Briggenshaw, Housemaid ..	8	0	0	Ditto.
	Haannah Edwards, Laundrymaid ..	18	0	0	Ditto.
	Sarah Edginton, Assistant ditto ..	12	0	0	Ditto.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE MAINTENANCE ACCOUNTS.

Account of the Receipts and Payments from the 17th day of January, 1853, to the 31st day of December, 1853, as prepared by the Clerk of the Asylum, pursuant to the Statute 16th & 17th Vic., cap. 97, sec. 58.

Receipts.

FROM UNIONS.

For Pauper Patients at 12s., 12s., 11s. and
11s. 6d. per Week, viz:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amersham	409	8	0			
Aylesbury	689	17	8			
Berkhampstead	28	6	9			
Brackley	28	3	4			
Buckingham	191	19	4			
Eton	818	4	0			
Henley.. .. .	55	7	10			
Leighton Buzzard	114	9	1			
Newport Pagnell	562	3	6			
Potterspury	35	12	2			
Thame	18	2	9			
Winslow	199	19	7			
Wycombe	600	16	11			
Luton (Beds)	1	12	7			
	<hr/>			3,754	3	6

From County Treasurer for Criminal and other Lunatics 88 6 6
From repayment of expences of Funerals, Removals, Fees &c.
viz.—

Amersham	2	7	0			
Aylesbury	10	17	6			
Berkhampstead	1	12	6			
Buckingham	1	12	6			
Eton	6	16	6			
Henley.. .. .	1	10	0			
Leighton Buzzard	1	10	0			
Wycombe	3	12	6			
County Treasurer	1	10	0			
	<hr/>			31	8	6

Carried on £ 3,873 18 6

Receipts.

						£	s.	d.
ESTABLISHMENT.								
Brought forward						3,873	18	6
						£	s.	d.
For	Bread	returned	into	Store	.. ..	14	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
,,	Tea	ditto	..	..	..	7	7	3
,,	Sherry	ditto	..	..	..	1	11	6
,,	Potatoes	ditto	..	..	..	10	10	0
,,	Coals, extra	quantity, delivered	beyond					
	Contract	..	..	..	..	4	7	0
						<hr/>		
							37	17 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
For	Sale of	Dripping	..	..	..	9	1	1
,,	Ditto	Hogwash	..	..	..	2	12	0
,,	Ditto	Lace	..	..	..	2	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
,,	Ditto	Plait	..	..	..	1	19	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
,,	Ditto	Old Potatoes	..	..	..	0	6	0
,,	Rations of	Officers and others	not					
	boarded by the	Establishment	..	..		11	12	0
						<hr/>		
							28	4 5
						<hr/>		
Total Receipts						£ 3,940	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
						<hr/>		

Payments.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

						£	s.	d.
Officers	..	..	..	..	..	658	5	2
Attendants	..	..	..	..	..	206	14	5
Servants	..	..	..	..	..	163	7	10
						<hr/>		
							1,028	7 5
						<hr/>		
Carried on						£ 1,028	7	5

£ s. d.
Brought forward 1,028 7 5

PROVISIONS.

					£	s.	d.
Bread	lbs.	49,376	297	0	3½		
Flour	lbs.	3,640	23	3	6		
Meat	lbs.	25,920¾	672	1	10¼		
Bacon	lbs.	316½	9	10	10½		
Suet	lbs.	84	1	19	0¾		
Eggs	no.	5,546	18	17	8		
Milk	qts.	6,106	49	15	5½		
Tea	lbs.	646½	104	10	5		
Coffee	lbs.	244	16	5	4		
Moist Sugar	lbs.	2,618	46	4	10½		
Loaf Sugar	lbs.	144	3	6	0		
Fresh Butter	lbs.	439½	23	14	8		
Salt Butter	lbs.	1,594	68	4	2¼		
Potatoes	lbs.	35,056	83	3	8		
Dutch Cheese	lbs.	4,480	107	16	0		
Derby Cheese	lbs.	476	14	12	10		
Pearl Barley	lbs.	455	5	13	9		
Split Peas	lbs.	336	2	16	0		
Arrow Root	lbs.	14	1	0	0		
Rice	lbs.	455	3	18	5½		
Sago and Tapioca	lbs.	14	0	7	0		
Plums	lbs.	700	18	9	10		
Currants	lbs.	28	1	8	0		
Porter	pts.	226	1	17	8		
Ale	pts.	61,632	321	0	0		
Port	glss.	352	3	8	0		
Sherry	glss.	3,658	25	0	6		
Rum	glss.	352	2	10	0		
Gin	glss.	352	1	18	0		
Brandy	glss.	352	4	12	0		
Salt	lbs.	896	0	16	0		
Mustard	lbs.	63	3	3	0		
Pepper	lbs.	45	2	5	0		
Allspice and Cloves	lbs.	½	0	0	9½		
Vinegar	pts.	144	1	16	0		
Tobacco	lbs.	80	14	0	0		
Snuff	lbs.	41	10	5	0		
Lard	lbs.	35¼	1	4	11¼		
Ginger ground, & whole	lbs.	2	0	2	8		
Nutmegs	lbs.	1½	0	13	0		
Oatmeal	lbs.	42	0	4	3¾		
Turnips	lbs.	112	0	2	8		
Carrots	lbs.	112	0	2	9		
Onions	lbs.	156	0	4	6		
					1,969	6	6¼
Carried on					£ 2,997	13	11¼

£ s. d.
Brought forward 2,997 13 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

NECESSARIES.

					£	s.	d.
Dip Candles .	..	..	lbs.	168	3	18	0
Moulds .	..	..	lbs.	63	2	12	6
Coals ..	..	..	cwt.	10,403	560	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fagots .	..	..	no.	1,200	9	12	0
Linseed Oil .	..	..	pts.	36	0	15	0
Sperm Oil ..	..	..	pts.	72	3	12	0
Sweet Oil ..	..	..	pts.	36	0	18	0
Galipoli Oil .	..	..	galls.	18	5	17	0
Russian Tallow ..	..	..	lbs.	14	0	5	10
Turpentine ..	..	..	pts.	8	0	5	0
Hemp ..	..	..	lbs.	28	1	1	0
Yellow Soap .	..	..	lbs.	4,265	86	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Palm Soap ..	..	..	lbs.	112	2	9	0
Soft Soap ..	..	..	lbs.	32	0	18	8
Soda ..	..	..	lbs.	1,260	5	5	0
Starch .	..	..	lbs.	114	2	7	6
Blue ..	..	..	lbs.	8	0	10	4
Black Lead ..	..	..	lbs.	28	0	18	8
Blacking ..	..	..	pkts.	216	0	9	0
Hearth Stones ..	..	..	no.	312	2	12	0
Bath Brick .	..	..	no.	72	0	18	0
Rotten Stone ..	..	..	lbs.	3	0	1	0
Fuller's Earth ..	..	..	lbs.	3	0	0	6
Crocus .	..	..	lbs.	7	0	3	6
Molasses ..	..	..	lbs.	14	0	2	11
Whiting ..	..	..	lbs.	1,568	1	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sand Paper .	..	..	sheets	504	1	2	0
Emery Paper ..	..	..	sheets	492	1	8	0
Tobacco Pipes ..	..	..	doz.	264	2	4	0
Lime ..	..	..	qrs.	11	2	4	0
Canary Seed ..	..	..	pts.	88	0	18	4
Rape Seed ..	..	..	pts.	36	0	7	6
Hemp Seed .	..	..	pts.	60	0	12	6
Fig Dust ..	..	..	pts.	48	0	16	0
Neat' Foot Oil ..	..	..	pts.	69	2	11	9
Salt Petre ..	..	..	lbs.	7	0	3	6
					<hr/> 707 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Carried on					<hr/> £ 3,705 0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$		

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	3,705	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$

UTENSILS, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Furniture Brushes No. 6	0	9	0
Carpet Brooms No. 2	0	6	6
Mops No. 24	1	11	0
Dressing Combs . . . No. 72	1	10	0
Small Tooth Combs No. 108	2	5	0
Shoe Brushes Sets 12	3	6	0
Hair Brushes No. 72	9	0	0
Dinner Plates No. 72	0	18	0
Pint Pots (earthen) No. 72	0	19	6
Half-pint ditto (ditto) . . . No. 72	0	16	6
Chambers No. 72	1	13	0
Quart Jugs . . . No. 12	0	12	0
Tea Cups and Saucers . . . No. 24	0	12	0
Toilet Services No. 12	2	14	0
Stone Jars No. 24	0	10	0
Tin Pepper Boxes No. 36	0	3	9
Large Knives and Forks .. No. 36	1	13	0
Small ditto.. .. No. 12	0	9	0
German Silver Combs. . . No. 12	0	18	0
	<hr/>		
	30	6	3

CLOTHING.

	£	s.	d.
Straws and Bennets	3	16	6
Lace Thread and Pins	1	2	6
Tapes, Worsted, Cottons, Threads, Needles, } Pins and Buttons	25	0	8
House Baize	10	17	11
Corduroy	13	17	8
Cream Ticking	4	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bleached Linen	2	0	9
Baden Towelling	1	17	10
Calico	0	12	6
Gloves	0	10	9
Hats	7	16	0
Handkerchiefs	1	4	0
Hose	1	1	0
Stays	5	18	6
Shoe and Stay Laces	3	0	3
Leather and other Articles	7	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>		
	90	3	0
Carried on	£ 3,825	9	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	3825	9	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.

Drugs &c.	19	1	10
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FUNERAL EXPENCES.

Coffins and Burial Fees	21	0	0
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GARDEN AND LAND EXPENCES.

Seeds	10	8	3
Potatoes for Planting	40	16	0
Cabbage and Celery Plants	1	3	3
Tools	2	10	0
Manure	3	0	9
	<hr/>		
	57	18	3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements, Stationery, Books, Forms, {	56	16	5
Printing and Postage Stamps }			
Poor's Rates	6	10	0
Travelling Expences	4	10	0
Periodicals	4	13	4
Bats, Balls, Draught Boards and Musical {	3	4	6
Instruments }			
Lace Pillows, Patterns, Bobbins, and {	2	4	7
Plait Mill }			
Bottles, Jars, and Tubes	3	1	6
Sweeping Chimnies	2	16	0
Escapes and Re-capture of Patients	0	10	0
Christmas Entertainment of Patients	1	1	0
Other Incidentals	24	14	6
	<hr/>		
	110	1	10

EXTRAS.

Medical and Justices' Clerk's Fees on ex-amination and removal of Patients from Railway Station, Aylesbury, to the Asylum }	9	16	6
Payment to C. Horwood, a Patient, on discharge }	0	12	0
	<hr/>		
	10	8	6

Total Payments	£ 4,044	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
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GENERAL STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Payments, between 17th January, 1853, and 31st December, 1853.

RECEIPTS.

From Maintenance of Pauper Patients	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From Maintenance of Criminal & other	37	5	4	31	8	6
Lunatics chargeable to the County .	88	6	6	66	2	4½
	<hr/>			3842	10	0
From Re-payment of Funeral and other expenses .	31	8	6			
For Dripping and other articles	66	2	4½			
Balance due to the Treasurer	125	16	2			

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	1028	7	5	..	..	..
Provisions	1969	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..
Necessaries	707	6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..
Utensils, &c.	30	6	3	..	..	..
Clothing	90	3	0	..	..	..
Surgery and Dispensary	19	1	10	..	..	..
Funeral expenses	21	0	0	..	..	..
Garden and Land expenses	57	18	3	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	110	1	10	..	..	..
				4033	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

Extras : Medical and Justices' Clerk's Fees and payment on discharge	.. .. .
Balance in Steward's Hands	.. .. .

£ 4065 17 0 $\frac{1}{4}$

£ 4065 17 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

R. R. HOLLYER,

Clerk and House Steward of the Asylum.

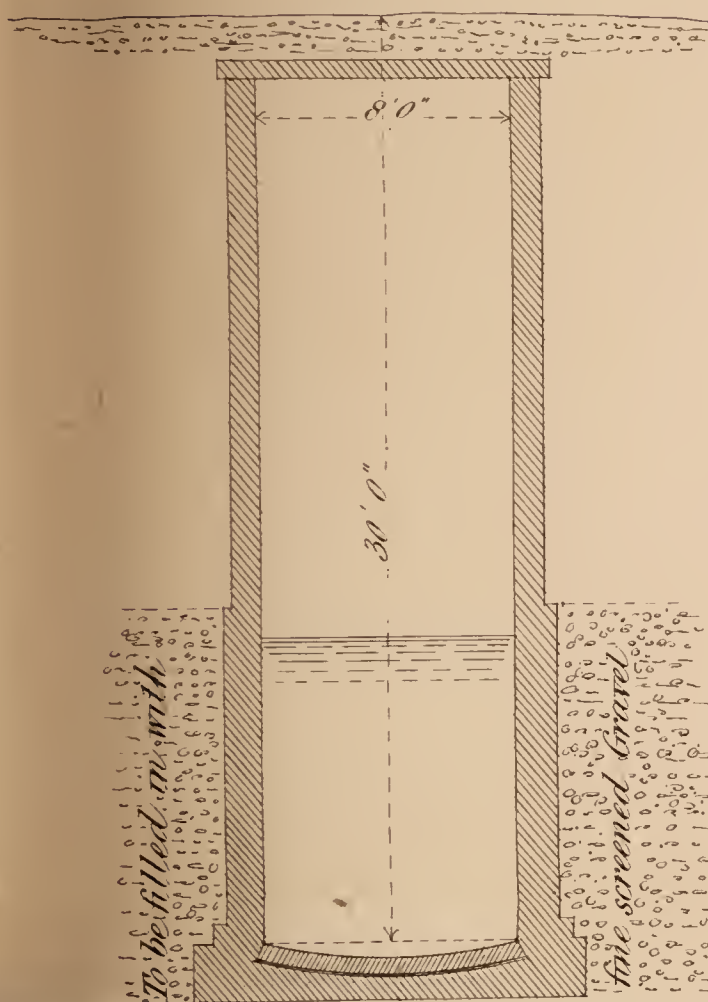
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

PLAN AND SECTIONS

SHEWING THE BORINGS WITH THE PROPOSED WELL AND LINE OF PIPES.
FOR CONVEYING AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE ASYLUM.

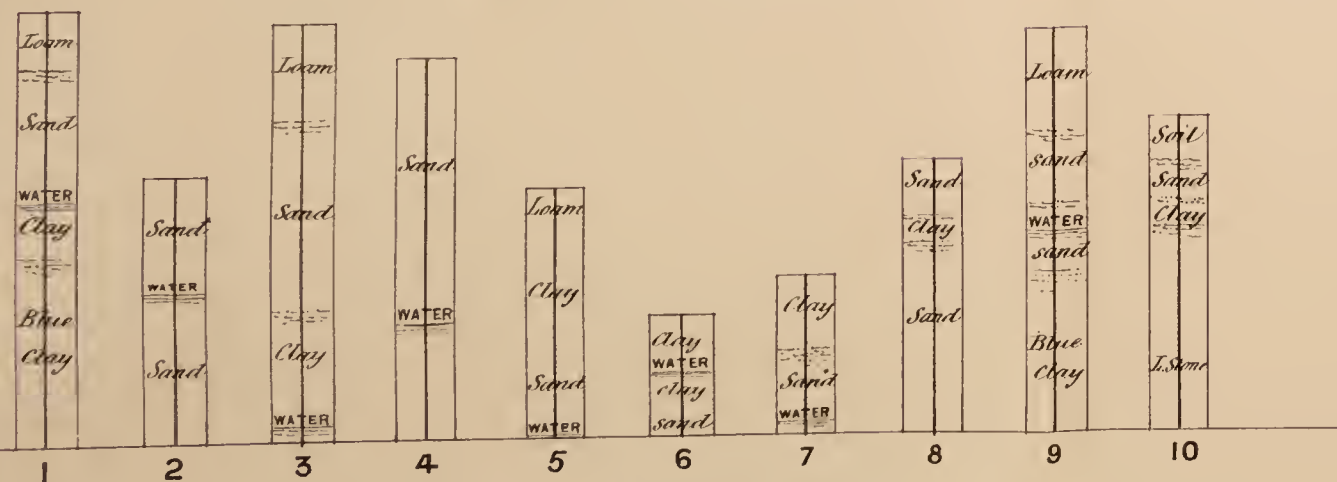
SCALES,
Horizontal, 8 Chains to an Inch.
Vertical, 80 Feet to an Inch.

SECTION of proposed Well.

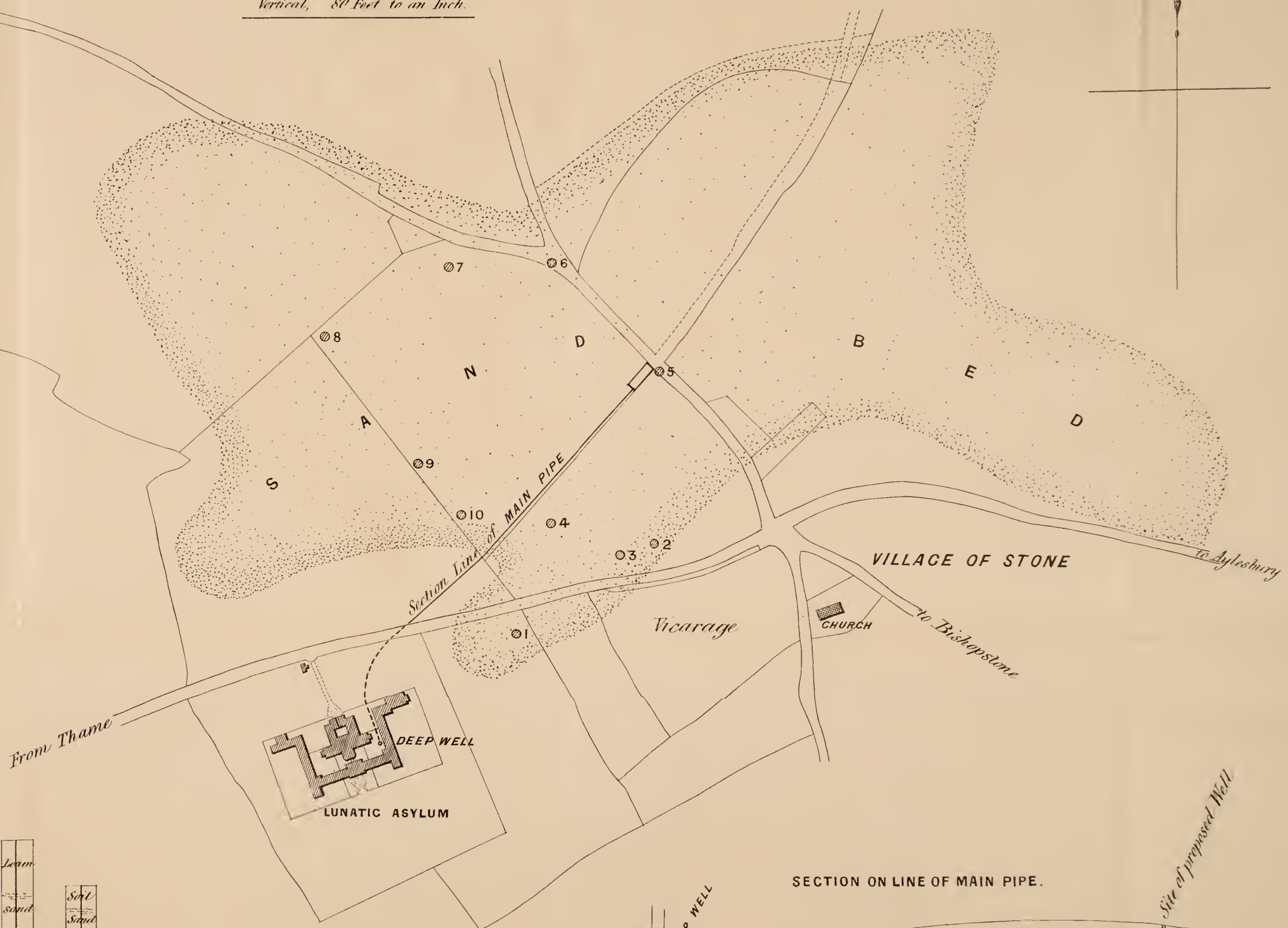


SCALE 8 FEET TO AN INCH.

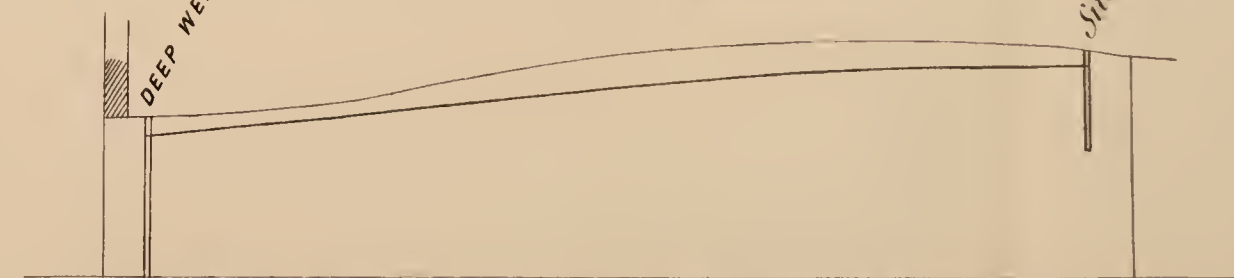
BORINGS IN THE SAND.



20 FEET TO AN INCH.



SECTION ON LINE OF MAIN PIPE.



DATUM. 50 Feet below ground floor level of Asylum.

